

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Of the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SOME INTERESTING STATEMENTS

AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE ORDER-MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING NUMBER 319,466, A GAIN OF 10,940 OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR—\$171,903 WAS EXPENDED IN CHARITY LAST YEAR—A GOOD FINANCIAL SHOWING—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GOBIN'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Following are abstracts of the reports of the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, submitted to the encampment to-day:

In his report Alfred Lyth, the senior vice commander-in-chief, referred to the visit of Post No. 2, Department of New York, to Hamilton, Ont., saying that the cheers which greeted the comrades on their arrival, and the reception on the part of the citizens of Hamilton were illustrations of the recent drawing together in sympathy and feeling of the two great English-speaking nations.

The junior vice commander-in-chief, Francis B. Allen, said in his report that no mistakes would be made if the National Encampment should in the future select at least one national officer whose service was in the navy, and thus give practical effect to the sentiment of the organization, the equality of the soldier and sailor.

David Mackay, M. D., the surgeon general, suggested in his report, the adoption of some system of discipline in order to insure the efficient use of the reports. His idea was that only those reports and departments which showed sufficient interest in the order should be allowed representation in the national encampment.

The chaplain-in-chief, Frank C. Bruter, in his report, stated that there has been in not a few of the departments a handsome development in mustering new members, prompt payment of dues and looking after the needy comrades. No such devotion to Memorial Day exercises had come under their observation in twenty-five years. The relation of the Grand Army to the common school system had a paramount significance in moulding the race into a more sublime civilization. What had dotted the southland so quickly with school buildings. All must concede it was the triumph of the Old Flag. The Grand Army could never be anything but a distinct order, but one thing must be carefully guarded, and that was contraction. The army of 1898 brought a climax in American annals which meant more than any past. Said the chaplain: "We may be on the eve of making a history for ourselves in a Grand Army which will include the boys in Blue and Gray. I firmly believe it is the dawn of a brighter day. This would include every man under the Old Flag from 1776 to 1898."

Adjutant General Stewart's Address.

The report of the adjutant general, Thomas J. Stewart, contained the following figures as to the membership:

The members in good standing June 30, 1897, numbered 319,466. The gain during the year was by muster in 10,940; transfer, 4,775; reinstatement, 12,687; from delinquent reports, 4,551; total 24,953. The losses were by death, 7,385; honorable discharge, 1,100; transfer, 4,671; suspension, 25,033; dishonorable discharge, 1,651; from delinquent reports, 7,941; by surrender of charter, 1,025; total, 46,206. So the members in good standing June 30, 1898, numbered 305,603. The number of members remaining suspended at that date was 35,668. Reports received from department showed that 8,619 members previously reported as suspended had been dropped from the rolls.

The following table shows the number of posts and the membership in each state at the end of the official year:

State	Posts	Members
Alabama	12	290
Arizona	7	220
Arkansas	10	220
California	108	5,250
Colorado and Wyoming	62	2,296
Connecticut	61	3,351
Delaware	13	251
District of Columbia	1	586
Florida	18	586
Idaho	17	276
Illinois	299	18,166
Indiana	177	18,166
Indian Territory	47	964
Iowa	437	13,324
Kansas	419	13,324
Kentucky	100	4,061
Louisiana and Mississippi	1,029	20,100
Maine	165	7,648
Maryland	35	2,543
Massachusetts	27	2,836
Michigan	259	18,848
Minnesota	172	7,110
Missouri	201	13,117
Montana	463	1,463
Nebraska	274	6,527
New Hampshire	31	4,007
New Jersey	111	6,271
New Mexico	19	1,000
New York	649	35,528
North Dakota	21	480
Ohio	675	29,858
Oklahoma	62	1,901
Oregon	79	1,901
Pennsylvania	508	22,497
Rhode Island	18	2,782
South Dakota	28	1,911
Tennessee	83	2,115
Texas	42	290
Tribal	5	5
Virginia	12	4,201
Washington and Alaska	59	1,124
West Virginia	49	1,207
Wisconsin	229	16,942
Total	7,215	305,603

The amount expended in charity during the year was \$171,903. The revenues from the sale of sup-

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Faintness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Face, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick headache, for Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, Bile in Men, Women or Children.

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And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World. 25c. at all Drug Stores.

A Shattered Nervous System. FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine.



DR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co.'s, great store at Braceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

plies and per capita tax are decreasing yearly, and it is imperatively necessary that the expenses at the national headquarters be decreased or that the per capita tax increased. Many of the posts are becoming reduced in membership, the infirmities of age render comrades in many instances less enthusiastic, meetings become less interesting, comrades are soon suspended and the posts become delinquent.

The information so far received would hardly justify action by Congress in the erection of a hospital for the care and treatment of surviving soldiers of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, who are suffering from insanity, and confined in almshouses or being cared for by their families or friends.

The report of the quartermaster general A. J. Burbank, showed that the receipts during the year were \$17,195, and the expenditures \$14,894, the balance on hand being \$3,902, credited as follows: General fund, \$2,457; Grant monument fund, \$3,777; Sherman monument fund, \$228; Southern memorial fund, \$14.40.

The assets, including the cash on hand are \$11,235, and in addition \$16,000 are invested in United States bonds.

Alonso Williams, inspector general, reported that organization is still strong and in good condition, although rapidly decreasing in numbers. It was still doing very efficient work throughout the land.

Commander-in-Chief Gobin's Address.

Commander-in-Chief Gobin, in his annual address, in part, said:

"To our esteemed comrade, President William McKinley, and his secretary of war, our past commander-in-chief, R. A. Alger, we have given our individual and organized support in the arduous duties imposed upon them. Never in the world's history has there been an occasion when the experience of leaders in national strife rendered them so thoroughly competent to meet the difficulties encountered. Our people are proverbially peaceful in their desires. Averse to war, naturally no portion of them are more so than the men who by personal experience have participated in its horrors. Yet, at the call of the President, there was no delay, no hesitancy in responding, and to-day there are no regrets. No division of sentiment as to magnificent manner in which these officials have performed the arduous duties of their important positions. The congratulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, ay, of the nation, are due them, and from this present encampment words as to our support of the government in solving the difficult problems yet before them. Confident are we that the result will justify the supreme faith which we repose in these, our comrades, and through their efforts we believe the nation will continue under the province of Almighty God to the higher position which he has evidently designed for it."

The commander-in-chief embodied in his address a letter from Commissioner of Pensioners Evans, which contained the following figures:

Number of pensioners on agency June 30, 1897, 976,014. Originals granted included in report not on rolls, 6,832. By expiration granted included in report not on rolls, 702. 7,534. Originals granted in 1898, 52,943. Restorations granted in 1898, 4,009. 56,952.

Total 1,040,365.

Dropped in 1898—

By deaths, 33,634.

By re-marriages, 1,200.

By expiration minority, 2,121.

By failure to claim, 3,031.

By other causes, 4,436. 46,601.

On rolls June 30, 1898, 993,714.

Net increase for year, 17,700.

Pensioners, army and navy, paid in 1898, \$144,561,579.

Fees paid examining surgeons, \$34,249.

Agencies, salaries and expenses, 556,023.

Bureau, salaries and per diem, 2,152,382. 4,612,561.

Total \$19,263,741.

When the annual reports were being read, especially Gobin's, there was considerable cheering at the mention of President McKinley's name, but when the name of Secretary Alger was mentioned, there was an uproarious demonstration in his favor. After the reports had been referred to their respective committees many resolutions were offered, specifically endorsing the administration of General Alger in the war department. The temper of the encampment as shown to-day indicates that the resolutions will endorse the management of the recent war.

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Money on call firm at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent; last loan 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. Sterling exchange heavy with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 8 1/4 for 60 days and at \$4 8 1/4 for 90 days. Poated rates \$4 8 1/4 for 60 days and \$4 8 1/4 for 90 days. Commercial bills \$4 8 1/4 for 60 days. Silver certificates \$4 8 1/4 for 60 days. Bar silver, 60 per cent. Mexican dollars 46 1/2.

St. Paul made the market this morning and broke it this afternoon. Trading was not on a large scale during the day and all interest centered in the meeting of the St. Paul directors to act on the dividend. The rumor mongers fixed the dividend rate on the common

all the way from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent. Those who said that it would be 2 1/2 found little credence and the continued firmness of the stock in face of the recent heavy tone of the market and the confident and heavy buying of the early hours of to-day seemed to justify this incredulity. There was large buying of St. Paul here for London account and there was very active trading on the London curb after the close there according to cable reports. The price was rushed up to 115 without any attention being given to the warning statement that very powerful interests in the directorate were opposed to anything more than the 2 1/2 per cent rate. The eager bulls pointed out that the recent increase in the Burlington dividend was kept enshrouded in the same mystery up to the moment of its declaration when the stock led a violent upward movement. The showing of the company for the last fiscal year was cited as confirming the confidence in an increased dividend disbursement, the earnings applicable to the common stock having amounted to \$3.10 per cent after extraordinarily heavy expenditures for improvements charged to operating expenses. When the announcement came at about 2:30 p. m. that the directors had made the semi-annual dividend only 2 1/2 per cent, the price dropped without check except for momentary pause at each even number to 110 1/4, which was 4 1/2 below the best. Numerous blocks of many thousands of shares were thrown on the market with precipitate earnestness and the market speedily took on a panicky condition. Rock Island fell in sympathy 3 points, Burlington 2 points, People's Gas 2 1/2, Northern Pacific preferred 2 1/2 and numerous other stocks, both in the railroad and industrial lists, between 1 and 2 points. There was a quick rally of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent in these stocks which suffered most severely, but St. Paul was kept back by apparently endless offerings about 111 and closed only 1/2 above the lowest with a very weak tone. The demoralization caused by the break in St. Paul came on the market showing considerable strength and at a level materially above yesterday's close.

Most of this strength, to be sure, was due to the early advance in St. Paul, but a sharp recovery in Sugar and some other stocks which had shown early weakness and an advance of nearly 5 points from the lowest in Metropolitan Street Railway were also factors. The rate for call money after going to 4 per cent, again eased off to 3 per cent under the influence of the engagements of \$400,000 gold for import and the prospective measures for relieving the money market by the treasury department. The heavy increases in the amount of government bonds deposited to secure public money showed measures of relief from the constant absorption by the treasury of cash for bond subscriptions. The dulness of the local time money market indicates the condition that the present stiffness of rates will not long continue. On the other hand discounts hardened to-day in London. Monetary conditions, however, were entirely lost sight of in the late demoralization of the stock market.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. new 3s, 105 1/2; Ore. R. & Nav., 57; U. S. new 4s, 108 1/2; Reading, 120; U. S. 4s, 109 1/2; do preferred, 134 1/2; do coupon, 111 1/2; Rock Island, 103 1/2; U. S. 5s, 110 1/2; do preferred, 126 1/2; do coupon, 112 1/2; St. P. & Omaha, 85 1/2; Pacific 6s of '96, 102 1/2; do preferred, 125 1/2; Atchafalpa, 125 1/2; Texas & Pac., 14 1/2; Bal. & Ohio, 23 1/2; Union Pac., 14 1/2; Can. Pacific, 8 1/2; Wabash, 8 1/2; Can. Southern, 3 1/2; do preferred, 2 1/2; Central Pac., 2 1/2; W. & L. E., 2 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 2 1/2; do preferred, 1 1/2; Chi. & Alton, 1 1/2; Adams Ex., 110 1/2; Chi. & W., 115 1/2; Am. Express, 40; do preferred, 38; Wells Fargo, 40; Del. & Hudson, 105 1/2; Am. Spirits, 125; Del. Lack. & W., 114 1/2; Am. Tobacco, 118 1/2; do preferred, 125; Erie (new), 14 1/2; People's Gas, 104 1/2; do first pref., 37 1/2; Col. & Iron, 120; Fort Wayne, 120; do preferred, 120; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Gen. Electric, 43 1/2; Lake Erie & W., 13; Illinois Steel, 7 1/2; do preferred, 7 1/2; Lead, 110 1/2; Lou. & Nash., 8 1/2; Pacific Mail, 33 1/2; Mich. Central, 107; Pullman Pal., 127; Mo. Pacific, 34 1/2; Silver Cert., 125 1/2; N. Y. Central, 115 1/2; do preferred, 115 1/2; N. Y. Central, 115 1/2; Tenn. Coal & I., 2 1/2; do preferred, 1 1/2; U. S. Leather, 7 1/2; Northern Pac., 7 1/2; Western Union, 93 1/2; do preferred, 77 1/2.

Headlines and Provisions.

CHICAGO—Bad reports of the Russian wheat crop and heavy export shipments for the day, together with fresh sales for export at New York gave a strong closing to-day to a generally firm wheat market, and September left off 1/2 to 3/4 higher, and December rose 1/2 and 3/4. Corn lost 1/4; oats are up 1/4.

Provisions firm. Pork advanced 20c; lard 17 1/2c and ribs 15c.

Heavy northwestern receipts of wheat, a knowledge of which was in possession of traders before the session opened, went a long way toward neutralizing the firmness with which wheat started at Liverpool. The recent heavy sale has been small enough to give what appears to be corroboration of the poor crop reports from that country. Wheat futures were additionally strengthened near the close by a dispatch from New York to the effect that Russian grain exporters who had sold wheat for shipment in September to the United Kingdom were trying to have the contracts cancelled, presumably because of difficulty in getting the grain. It was also stated that thirty-nine boatloads had been worked for export at New York and 175,000 bushels were sold for shipment from here. The receipts at Liverpool were 1,125,000 bushels, and the exports 1,100,000 bushels, the previous year. September opened 6 1/2c higher at 60c; weakened to 61 1/2c, improved to 62 1/2c and closed at 62 1/2c. December started unchanged to 1/4c up at 60 1/2c, soa off to 60 1/4c, rose to 60 1/2c, and closed at 60 1/2c. Speculators in corn were 6 1/2c sellers, part bullish on account of the flatness of the shipping demand. Prices

steadied somewhat by the strength of wheat and predictions of frost in Iowa to-night. The market ruled heavy, however, the extremely strong roots in it proving to be only a delusion and a snare for the bulls. This small receipts compared with those of a year ago were ignored and heavy shipments from the seaboard were equally disregarded. December started unchanged at 10 1/4c, soa off to 10 1/2c, weakened to 10 1/4c, and closed at 10 1/4c. Oats followed wheat. There was a fair amount of business transacted, but the range was never wider than quarter cent. There was some inquiry for each but bids were just enough out of line to hinder the working of any lines. May opened unchanged to 1/4c higher at 21 1/2c, declined to 21 1/4c, then firm up to 21 1/2c, the closing figure.

Provisions made further recovery from the effect of Tuesday's yellow fever shake-out and ruled strong. The strength was founded on the healthy legitimate basis of an excellent demand for the cash article. December pork opened 6c higher at \$8 1/2c, advanced to \$8 3/4c, the closing price. December lard started unchanged at \$4 1/2c and sold up to \$4 3/4c at the close. October ribs began to go up at \$5 20, weakened to \$5 15, then rallied to \$5 20 sellers, the closing figure.

Estimated receipts to-morrow—Wheat, 230 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, 13,000 head. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Estimate receipts to-morrow—				
Wheat, 230 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 19,000 head.				
The leading futures ranged as follows:				
Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 1				
Sept.	62	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/4
Dec.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60	60 1/2
May	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
Corn, No. 2				
Sept.	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30
Dec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	29 3/4	30
May	32 1/2	32 3/4	32	32 1/4
Oats, No. 2				
Sept.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
Dec.	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/8	19 1/4
May	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mess Pork.				
Oct.	\$ 40	\$ 50	\$ 40	\$ 50
Dec.	45	50	45	50
Jan.	50	57 1/4	50	55
Lard.				
Oct.	4 82 1/2	5 06	4 82 1/2	5 00
Dec.	4 87 1/2	5 12 1/2	4 87 1/2	5 05
Jan.	4 97 1/2	5 12 1/2	4 97 1/2	5 12 1/2
Short Ribs.				
Sept.	5 15	5 30	5 15	5 30
Oct.	5 20	5 35	5 15	5 30
Jan.	4 75	4 77 1/2	4 75	4 77 1/2
Cash quotations were as follows:				